What is a Thesis Statement? Side 1

The thesis statement is the sentence that states the main idea of a writing assignment and helps control the ideas within the paper. It is not merely a topic.

### What Makes a Strong Thesis Statement?

* A strong thesis statement gives *direction* to the paper and limits what you need to write about. It also functions to inform your readers of what you will discuss in the body of the paper. All paragraphs of the essay should explain and support the thesis.
* A strong thesis statement requires *proof*; it is not merely a statement of fact. You should support your thesis statement with detailed supporting evidence which will interest your readers and motivate them to continue reading the paper.
* Sometimes it is useful to mention your supporting points in your thesis.
* **An example of this could be: A non-supportive environment can result in people seeing themselves in a negative light which can affect them from achieving their full potential** . NOTE: FOR A SYNTHESIS THESIS THE TEXTS,CHARACTERS, AUTHORS, ARE **NOT** MENTIONED, IT IS THE IDEA OF THE IDENTITY EU REWORDED FOR A STRONG POSITION.

### Where Does the Thesis Statement Go?

A good practice is to put the thesis statement at **the end of your introduction** so you can use it to lead into the body of your paper.. Remember, a good introduction conceptualizes and anticipates the thesis statement . In the introduction, start with a hook and BEFORE the thesis statement are the sources and the author’s names and the common themes. Then you write the synthesis thesis which is the commonality of the big idea presented in the texts.

\*\*\*REFER TO CHECKLIST PACKET AND SYNTHESIS PACKET

Side 1

Side 2

Tips for Writing/Drafting Thesis Statements

* *Know the topic*. The topic should be something you know or can learn about. It is difficult to write a thesis statement, let alone a paper, on a topic that you know nothing about and researching will help you know more information about your topic. EU of the course is a theme which is not the thesis.
* *Limit your topic*. Based on what you know and the required length of your final paper, limit your topic to a specific area. A broad scope will generally require a longer paper, while a narrow scope will be sufficiently proven by a shorter paper.
* *Brainstorm*. If you are having trouble beginning your paper or writing your thesis, take a piece of paper and write down everything that comes to mind about your topic. Did you discover any new ideas or connections? Can you separate any of the things you jotted down into categories? Do you notice any themes? Think about using ideas generated during this process to shape your thesis statement and your paper. The graphic organizer is your brainstorming.

SIDE 2